Amnsements.

WINTER GARDEN.
THE EVENING EAST LUNNE. Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

THIS EVENTUL-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Paidents

THIS, EVEN THOUGHT HALL THE INDIAN BASKET THICK AND HUMAN BEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR

SEW YORK THEATER.
THIS EVINING CORFETTH GAINT, Or. JEALOUST. Mr.
J. K. Mertines, Rev. Mara Smith, Mr. Lawis Baker, Mrs. Gemoris.
Fig. Marin Volking Nice Rose Extings. Mathrée et l'o'cock.

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THIS EVEN NO SOLV YORK CIRCUS TROUPE. First week of Recent A. oletmey, champion pad rider, El Nino Eddie and Nat

KULLY & GEON'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING-KELLY & LEON'S MINSTREL TROUPE
KA THE Engage of MUNICIPER TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

THIS EVENING-BAYEMAN CONCERT TROUPE.

Paropa, Signor Drignoll, Signor Ferranti, Signor Fortuna, Mr. Milla, Mr. Carlingo, The dore Thomas, and Mr. J. L. Hatton.

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CHINA AND GLASSWAKE.
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s less liable to rip than the lock-stitch."-["Judges' Decision" at the Grand Trial."] Sand for samples of both stitches. No. 508 Broadway.

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For a full anguly of the Crimba Plated Ware.

CHBHAMMPOCO

THIS EVENING-MACHETH, Mr. Charles Dillon.

OLYMPIC THEATER. -THE LONG STRIKE. Mr. Charles Wheat

No notice can be taken of Akcoymous Communications. ever is intended for insertion must be suthesticated by the name and address of the writer -not recessed of for publica-. tion, but as a guaranty for his good falsh.

Turnuke," New-York.

TO ADVERTISEES.

We will thank our advertising customers to hand it

to On the second page of to-day's issue will be found an account of the Reception of Cyrne W. Field by the Century Club, the details of the arrangements made for the funeral of the late Inspector Carpenter, a report of the special meeting of the Board of Aldermen held on Saturday, the special meeting of the Board of Aldermen held on Saturday, the special meeting of the Board of Aldermen held. day, the monetary review, the markets and other interest

THIS EVENING-THE POOR GENTLEMAN. Mr. Frederick Bohnson, Mr. John Othert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Madsline Res-riques, Mrs. Vernon. THIS EVENING -BUT IN GRAPE OPERA HOUSE.
THE MOON. If we are to credit late advices from Vera Cruz, Maximilian's preparations for leaving Mexico are in a forward state, 85 boxes of his luggage having arrived FONS OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-PARTOMIME OF JACK AND GILL WEB at that port. These are said to be only a part of his traps. The retiring monarch's baggage would seem to be on an imperial scale. The statement is THIS EVEN KIS-PEASE AND SEVERINDS CONCERT. Miss also made that he is about appropriating to his own use " several valuable old paintings and other Mexi-

> A Washington dispatch says that President Juarez intends ordering an election to take place for President and Members of Congress in accordance with the Mexican Constitution, and that he has remained in power beyond the term for which he was elected. solely with the view of saving the Republican cause, threatened with ruin by Louis Napoleon's scheme. The question arises, however, has Juarez the constitutional right to order such an election ! It is contended by the Ortega party that he is an usurper. If they are right, then clearly the order for an election would be unconstitutional, and the difficulty presented by the rival claims of the President de facto and the individual claiming office de jure would remain unsolved.

Mr. Charles G. Cornell has long held the highly responsible and lucrative office of Street Commissioner. Last Fall, he was elected State Senator. Some weeks ago, the Citizens' Association submitted to the Governor a long series of specific charges of corruption and malversation in office by Cornell, alleged to have been committed in the discharge of his official duties. The Governor at once notified Mr. C., and gave him thirty days wherein to file his answer. When those days were drawing to a close, we under stand that application was made for an extension of the time, which Gov. F. felt constrained to refuse, and named ex-Judge James R. Whiting as a referee to take testimony in the case. The complainante were ready with their counsel and witnesses; the scrutiny waited only for the defendant; when lo! on Saturday, Mr. Cornell resigns his office of Street Commissioner in a singularly ill-judged letter, denouncing Judge Whiting as prejudiced, and unfit to act as referee, and Gov. Fenton for appointing him. So Mr. Cornell evades the scrutiny meditated-for, since Mr. C. is out of office, he is no longer subject to the Governor's power, and the referee, we apprehead,

We cherish a lively hope that this is not the end of the matter. The charges preferred against Mr. Cornell are such as, if sustained, should consign him to a felon's cell as a gigantic and most impudent swindler and robber. We shall not judge him in advance of a trial, but we insist that he must now court a trial. He says that Judge Whiting is his enemy; he cannot truly say that the law is his enemy. Let him, then, dare the Citizens' Association to bring their charges to the notice of our next Grand Jury, and let him induce his friend, A. Oakey Hall, to consent before hand that the Citizens' Association may prosecute the case through every stage without interference on his part. If Mr. Cornell is not a thief, he is greatly be

be good for him. considerably reduced by the changes already made. In collecting revenue from internal sources, experience is of great value; a new assessor and collector cannot detect and preclude regueries and evasions Department. If so, the result must be advantageous o the Revenue and gratifying to the country.

FROM O. A. BROWNSON.

Siz: If I understand your platform, you propose

uffrage, under the Constitution as it is, belongs to the States severally, and each decides for itself who shall or shall not be voters; and Congress has no authority to legislate on the subject.

Amending the Constitution so as to give the authority Congress, would mar the beauty of our Federal system. to Congress, wondering the season of the Chion destroy the equilibrium between the States and the Chion and tend to consolidation of the centralization of the governmental power in the General Government. It would in prin ciple, completely revolutionize the Constitution of the country. To leave the establishment of Impartial Suffrage to the several States, each for itself, offers no efficient guaranty at all. The States may adopt Impartial Suffrage to-day, and recoter the Union, and prohibit to morrow all inegroes and colored men from voting, and restrict Suffrage to White mon alone. It cems to me, then that Impartial Suffrage, as a condition preclent to restoration, is exceedingly unstatesmanlike, and would,

On Saturday evening a meeting of the Inspectors and Captains of the Police force was held at Police Head-quarters. No. 300 Malberry-st. Capt. Sheight was chosen to preside, and Capt. Cameron was appointed scarciary. A Committee of Five were appointed to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the sorrow felt by the force at the death of Inspector Daniel Carpeuter, and their esteem for him as a man and officer. A Committee of Five were also appointed to make airrangements for erecting a suitable monument over his remains. The Committee on Resolutions their reported the following presented by the committee of Five were also appointed to make airrangements for erecting a suitable monument over his remains. The amble son Resolutions their reported the following presented to the solutions of the Universe, is His installate windom, as remove from our midst our late beloved inspector. Basic Carpater, wills still in the rigor of manhood and high of his usefulness; therefore chise them in their own way and time, according to their own wisdem and judgment, or not, as they judge best. In regard to the second, the loyal people want an ample guer anty that Congress shall never repudiate the National debt. nor assume the Confederate debt. You, doubtless, believe that you would have this guaranty in Impartial Suffrage; I as honestly believe that Impartial Suffrage would be just as good as no guarantee at all ; and it is probably the same belief that induces several Democratic journals to accept your plat-form. The vote of the South would hardly be changed in a single locality by the enfranchisement of the emancipated whether White or Black, who have for generations been

abits, they cannot be expected to be independent voters ; and ided is, will they take the advice and ollow the direction of the politicians of the South or the pel icians of the North !

I do not in any sense oppose what is called Negro Suffrage or the absoluter of all reditions distinction between White men and Black or colored men; but I protest against regarding the ofranchisement of the freedmen as any guaranty that the vational debt will not be repudlated or that the Confede rate debt will not be assumed. The adoption of your platform Mr. Editor, seems to me, to be the practical adoption, unde-another form, of Mr. Johnson's policy, which the late election have emphatically repudiated. Grant Universal Amnosty, if you will I would, if it had depended on me, granted it in June.

Si-but accure the needed guaranties first. The 10 ex States that engaged in the Rebellion lost by their rebellion their status and rights and immunities as States in the Union ; but, for their sake, and for the sake of the Union it a desirable that they be restored as States in the Union, on a footing of equality with the other States, as soon as possible longress has decided, not that they should give guaranties, but that the Union should, prior to their restoration, establish cer ain Constitutional guaranties for itself against the probability of a future rebellion, whether North or South, East or West For this purpose it has proposed the Constitutional Amend ment, which several States have already ratified, which the loyal people to their late Election have manifestly approved, and which affects all the States alike. Perhaps the Constitutional Amendment is not perfect, but it is the best Congress could de-vise. Let that be ratified by three fourths of the 26 States in the Union, and then let the ox States reorganize under the amended Constitution, and resume their vacant seats in the Union.

The disabling clause in the Amendment I would strike out it tooked to the last Rebellion alone, but it looks to the future as well as to the past, and is, perhaps, wise and just. Let the er States reconstruct themselves under an enabling act of Congress, and come back, then you may safely grant Universal Amnesty, and Congress can remove, by a two-thirds vote of both Houses, the disability imposed, and the last traces of the Rebei tion be obliterated. Impartial Suffrage will soon follow and without marriag the symmetry of our National Constitu tion. At any rate, let the Constitutional Amendment be in sisted on, and let not the public mind be distracted by any substitute, whether more or less favorable to the negro. I have the honor to be your obedient servant. O. A. Brownson Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 13, 1866.

Remarks by The Tribune.

I. Mr. Brownson queries whether we would have In partial Suffrage established by the States, by Congress, or by Constitutional Amendment. We answer, By them all. We should greatly prefer that the good work would begin with the States, North and South; but we do not propose to stand on ceremony. We hold it the true and vital interest of each State to be just to her own people, and especially to her Laboring Class. If only for her own sake, and without refer ence to anything but itself, we hold that Impartial Suffrage should be promptly adopted by each State, as a means of satisfying her hitherto degraded population, and making them contented members of the body politio, ready and proud to do and dare in its defense. We do not want to see Impartial Suffrage presented to the South on the point of a conqueror's sword. If the South were to-day an independent uation, with her Blacks free, we believe her wiser statesmen would insist on their enfranchisement as a means of increasing her National strength, security and greatness.

Mr. Brownson thinks Impartial Suffrage might be conceded to subserve a present end, and withdrawn when that end had been attained. We decidedly think otherwise; but, since there is a possibility of this, and the bare possibility is a source of uneasiness, weakness, and peril, when every consideration demands the securing of tranquillity and contentment, especially at the South, we insist that Impartial Suffrage be imbedded in the Federal Constitution. That will be the end of controversy.

II. Mr. Brownson objects that this would mar the symmetry of our Federal system. We answer that this objection comes too late. It was urged-and with great speciousness - against the Amendment abolishing and prohibiting Slavery throughout the Union. It was, undoubtedly, the rule that each State should fix conclusively the status of her own people. It is so no longer. The liberties of every American citizen are now covered by the panoply of the Federal Constitution. The amendment we propose would have marred the symmetry of the Constitution as it was; it is needed to perfect the symmetry of the Con-

stitution as it is. III. Mr. Brownson thinks we shall ultimately at ain Impartial Suffrage if the pending Constitutional Amendment is adopted. So do we. He is also favor able to Universal Amnesty, and evidently thinks that also not very distant. Here, again, we agree with him. So far as we differ, it is mainly because it seems to us most important that the country should be harmonized, the rights of all classes established and secured, and all the States in Congress at the earliest worth of Food, Implements, Animals, Metals, &c., &c., to enable her to rebuild all her waste places, employ all her labor, and make a great crop next year. And her prosperity is as essential to the North as to herself. There is no interest of either section which is not also the true interest of the other. Now, then, since it is plain that the Blacks are at last to be enfranchised, and that the Southern Whites are to be relieved of their disabilities incurred by the Rebellion, we propose to march directly and quickly to the end plainly in view, and thus save the country from everal years more of turmoil, social anarchy, disorganized industry, and general unthrift and wretchedness. And, though we expect opposition from both extremes, we are confident that a majority of the American people, North and South alike, concur in this view, and that their number is rapidly increasing.

IV. Mr. Brownson insists on that clause of the pending Amendment which guarantees the National and proscribes the Rebel Debt. Mainly because we wish to leave no seeds of future strife, we concur in this. So we think that clause of the pending Amendment, which asserts the proper citizenship of all our countrymen should be retained. It may not be essential; but it can do no harm, and will add to the general feeling of security and peace. The whole land needs rest from strife and agitation. South Carolina has, most wisely, interweven the Civil Rights bill into her own code. Other States are preparing to follow. Let us have an end of all controversy concerning negroes and their rights, so as to be ready to go about our business. If negroes are idle, they must go hungry and ragged; if they steal, they must be punishednot as negroes, but as men. If they have not yet learned that "freedom means freedom to work," the Winter just coming on will teach them-with a good many others-that wholesome lesson.

V. Mr. Brownson and we are not so far apart as he seems to think-and it is the same with the North and the South. Let us simply give our common sense and better feelings fair play, and we shall soon come to a substantial agreement. Mr. B.'s abstractions would have prevented the abolition-or at least the prohibition-of Slavery; but abstractions did not H. G. save the Union.

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTIONS.

While the people of Venetia, with an unparalleled manimity, were voting in favor of their annexation to Italy, while throughout Italy popular manifestations of joy at the consummation of the national unity were made, and while many foreign nations were admiringly and jealously regarding the strength of the national aspirations of Italy, one sharp, severe censure of the Italian Government is heard from Rome. The allocation of the Pope, the full text of which we give in another column, condemns the whole policy of that Government in terms which be misunderstood. It complains, in particular, of the banishment of bishops from their dioceses, of the suppression of the religious orders, and of the introduction of civil marriage. It studiously avoids the names of "King of Italy" or "Government of Italy," and uses instead the names of "Sub-Alpine Government." It is specially severe on those "frenzied voices" which declare that "the City of Rome out social position, and without any political training, or political i must share in the unhappy Italian perturbation and men with confident hope that this great undertaking

rebellion-nay, become its capital." The Church, it says, will never be overpowered, but one particular nation may lose the true faith. In conclusion, it adjures the sovereigns to preyont with all their strength the terch of faith from being extinguished among them."

No one can read the Pope's Allocation on Italy, or the one hand, and the glowing description of the fes tivities celebrating the annexation of Venetia to Italy on the other, without clearly seeing the irreconcilable disagreement between the views of the Pope and those of the Italian people. It cannot be said that a majority of the latter have thus far indicated any design to separate from the Catholic Church. On the contrary, the Protestant congregations, though steadily increasing, have only a small membership, and no one doubts that if a census were now to be taken the number of persons who would declare themselves non-Catholics would be very small. The difference between the people of Italy and the Pope only concerns the proper line of demarcation between the spiritual and the secular worlds. The popular vote of Italy very strongly insists on denying to the Church any influence upon secular affairs, and to this opinion the people cling, entirely regardless of all the ecclesias tical censures pronounced against those who hold such views. In resisting the claims of the Church the Italian Government has frequently had recourse to measures which all friends of religious liberty must regret, such as, for instance, the suppression of the monastic orders, the banishment of bishops for disobeying state orders on ecclesiastical affairs, and others. But popular opinion throughout the world strongly sympathizes with the Italian people in their demand that all affairs of a strictly secular nature shall be entirely independent of Church legislation. This is, in particular, true of the right claimed by the inhabitants of the Papal territory to decide their political fate.

The complaints of the Pope against Russia will meet with more sympathy. The Government of Russia while nobly distinguishing itself by the introduction of beneficent and efficient reforms in the administration of the Empire, is adopting measures against the Roman Catholic Church of Poland and Russia proper which no friend of a free Church can approve. It issues orders which should proceed from no Government respecting freedom of religion. But the efficiency of the Papal allocution on Russia will hardly be greater than of that pronounced on Italy.

THE COTTON TAX.

The present Congress saw fit to levy a tax of three cents per pound on all Cotton produced in the United States, payable upon its removal from the collection (or Congress) district wherein it is grown.

The cotton-growers-who have always hithert stoutly insisted that a tax on any article was paid by the consumer-now turn a sharp corner, and insist that this tax falls wholly on the producer. They are mistaken in this, as they were in the opposite assump tion. Part of the tax falls on the producer; the residue on the consumer.

It is of course disagreeable to be taxed. Most people prefer that their neighbors shall pay the bulk of the taxes. The South-which pays moderately on Incomes, and under most sections of the Tax-billthinks she pays heavily under this; though it is con tended that cotton manufactured in the district where grown is not to pay at all.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson has pronounced this tax unconstitutional-perhaps without any fee. Mr. Malcolm Campbell, of our city Bar, has written a pamph let in support of this view. Quoting the constitution

"No tax or duty shall be fail on articles exported from any State,"

Mr. Campbell thus interprets it: "It will. It think, be apparent, upon reflection, that the intent of the Constitution was that each State should enjoy the right of exporting its productions, manufactures, or other articles for the purpose of sale abroad, without being subjected to any exactions of any kind laid at any time, by the Federal authority, on the articles so exported; and this intent was expressed, and this right guaranteed in terms which cannot be misunderstood or misconstruct."

This is very sweeping-it precludes all taxation whatever on any article that may be exported. It seems to us alike suicidal and repugnant to common sense. What the Constitution evidently means to preclude is any tax applying solely to exported articles, while like products not exported should be exempt from such tax. In other words, the framers of the Constitution meant to preclude the fettering of commerce by duties discriminating against articles exported.

Suppose Congress had imposed a tax of one dollar r acre on all lands in cultivation, would that tax have been unconstitutional so far as it affected lands whereof the product was sold abroad, though constitutional as to all others! Obviously not. And, if not, then we submit that the bottom is out of Mr. Campbell's argument.

WAR BY RAILROAD.

In no other country and during no other war did railroad management enter so largely into the prosecution of campaigns as in the United States during the Rebellion. From the 21st of April, 1861, the day on which the military authorities took [possession of the railroads leading directly into Washington, until August, 1865, when, by Erecutive order, all military roads were transferred to their original owners, the War Department held and used for military purposes all the lines of roads in the conquered territory. In making preparations for the great campaigns of the Spring of 1862, President Lincoln ordered that D. C. McCallum be appointed "Military Director and Superintendent of Railroads in the United States, with authority to enter upon, take possession of, hold and use, all railroads, engines, cars, locomotives, equipments, appendages and appurtenances, that may be required for the transport of troops, munitions of war and supplies of the United States." Clothed with this extraordinary power, Mr. McCallum entered upon the duties indicated in the order. His first labors were in connection with Gen. McClellan's movements in front of Washington, in March, 1862. For a considerable time, they were confined to short lines leading into Virginia from Washington; engines and cars were sent to the peninsula with the Army of the Potomac, and to North Carolina for Gen. Burnside's command, and were placed on roads repaired for the use of the armies in prosecuting contemplated campaigns, which were brought to grief by the failure of McClellan in front of Richmond. This was but learning the alphabet of the great lessons of railroading yet to be mastered in the progress of the war. The building and rebuilding of the lines on the great race-course of armies, between Washington and Richmond, has become part of the history of the semiannual marches, battles, and counter-marches, so fruitful to both parties only in failure and death. How large hodies of troops were transferred, secretly and with incredible speed, from the banks of the Rappahannock to the banks of the Tennessee, and from Knouville to the battle-fields of the Wilderness, are feats in military transportation before then unequaled; but the great achievement of railroad engineering was the successful forwarding of supplies to Gen. Sherman's army, in its march to Atlanta.

In the beginning of the war, military railroads were an experiment; and, although Mr. McCallum had been schooled in the offices of the great railroads in this country before and during the war, and had learned much by the experience of 1862 and 1863, yet so limited were all these operations in comparison with the stupendous work of supplying an army of 100,000 men and 60,000 animals with munitions of war, rations and forage, from a base 300 miles distant, accessible only over a line of single-track railroad, lying almost wholly within a hostile country, infested by vigilant and powerful guerrills bands, that they dwindled into insignificance, and inspired few

would be successful. Gen. Grant ordered the campaign to be made. Gen. Sherman barely hoped that his supplies could be forwarded by railroad from Louisville to Chattanooga, and onward to Atlanta-

s distance of nearly 500 miles. An efficient corps was organized, and the work was indertaken. Time and space would fail us were we to attempt the enumeration of the labors and difficulties attending the reconstruction and maintenance of this line of road. By it, Johnson had retreated to Chattanooga, thence to Buzzard Roost, and from Buzsard Boost to Atlanta; and, in falling back from one strong position to another, he spared no efforts to so complete the destruction of the road as to make the rapid pursuit of Sherman's army impossible; but, though the damage was great, it did not prove a se. rious barrier to the unchecked advance of the national troops. Full supplies of all manner of construction materials, such as iron, rails, chairs, spikes, crossties and bridge-timber, had been stored under guard at convenient points along the line; so that, whether called upon to repair damages done in the rear by guerrillas, to rebuild bridges of formidable dimensions or to lay miles of track in front, in order to keep pace with the great army that was ever marching along, the Superintendent was amply prepared to meet all demands. Though at first doubtful, Gen. Sherman soon ceased to fear any delay from want of transportation and supplies.

In October, 1864, Gen. Hood, gaining Sherman's rear, threw his whole army on its line of communiention, and in a single effort destroyed 35 miles of railroad track and 455 feet of bridges. Before the enemy had completed the work of destruction at one end of the line of his raid, the Construction Corps had commenced rebuilding at the other end; and within sevenand-a-halt days the track was relaid, bridges rebuilt, and trains of troops and supplies went thundering on their way. Gen. Sherman's army was successful in the great campaign from the mountains to the sea, enabled to be so by the energy, vigilance, and skill of the railroad managers in its rear. When the great army had marched through Georgia and arrived at Savannah, it was met by vessels loaded with locomotives, cars, railroad iron, and other materials, with men to repair and run railroads in whatever direction the victorious command chose to march. From Savannah, they were transferred to Wilmington and Newbern, where they were employed to supply the army in North Carolina until the end of the war.

In the four years of active military operations, over 2,000 miles of railroad were under the management of the Military Superintendent; 419 engines, and 6,330 cars were used; 137,418 feet of bridges were built; 641 miles of track were laid; 24,964 men were employed, and \$42,462,142 were expended.

For meritorious services as "Director of Military Railroads" during the war, Mr. McCallum has been honored with the rank of Brevet-Brigadier-General, but immeasurably above this is the recognition, by his countrymen, of his contributions to the genius and power of the American people, whereby they were enabled to conquer the Rebellion and to preserve the nation from destruction.

The Newburgh Journal having represented that Mr. Greeley's silence with regard to the U.S. Senator ship was an embarrassment to the Republicans of our State which he ought to remove, Mr. G. responded as

Iollows:

Opposit of the Thister, New York, Nov. 14, 1866.

Dear Sin. In your leader of the 19th instant, you say that I ought to make known my views and wishes with regard to the United States Senatorship in prospect. I comply with your correction.

Sansardon
I shall exctainly accept the Sonatorship and cadeaver to discharge its duties should I be elected. And I shall be gratified to learn that our newly obseen Legislature shall judge me the man for the place. I believe this fully answers your requisition. And now allow me to add that should the members be importuned, or button-holed, or horsel, to vote for me, or in sansard suited to act otherwise in the premises than as their convictions of public duty shall dictate, it will not be the fault of Votes train. convictions of public duty shall dictate, it will not be the fault
You're truly.
Honace Greeter.
To the Editor of The Journal, Newburgh, N. K.

The Syracuse Journal states that the Hon. Andrew D. White, Senator from Onondaga County, was the author of the resolve unanimously passed by the Directors of the Central Railroad, forbidding any intermeddling on behalf of that road with the politics or votes of its employés. It was just like Mr. White to do this, and creditable to the sagacity and right feeling of the Board that they so heartily indorsed it. Henceforth, we trust that the managers of our great (and small) business corporations will stick to their business, and let alone the politics of their employes.

Chief-Justice Chase and Gen. Grant are among the influential men who have been recently in consultaon with President, urging him, it is understood, to come to some agreement with Congress upon the subject of reconstruction. The mere fact of consultation is encouraging, and, we cheerfully believe, indicates the falseness of those rumors that Mr. Johnson intended to act against the will of the people.

OUR STATE ELECTION.

THE MURDER OF DR. ROBINSON.

The brutal murder of Dr. J. K. Robinson of Salt Lake City, who was decoyed from his hone on the night of the 22d ult., under the pretext of his professional services being required, has caused much excitement in that region, accompanied as it was by outrages upon "white" residents in other quarters. The coroner's inquest discovered no clue to the murderers. A reward of 47,000 has been offered for the sprehension of the assassins, that amount having been raised by a subscription, which is headed by Brigham Young and Joseph A. Young with \$500 and \$200 respectively.

MARYLAND HORSE FAIR

RISTORI AS PIA DE TOLOMEL

Signor Marengo's "Piade Tolomei" is a thoroughly ridiculous play. It is worthy of the old Bowery Theater in its palmy days. It is such a drama awould have satisfied the wildest dreams of Manager Crummles. There is a part in it for every member of the family. Nothing would have suited Mr. Crummles himself, better than Rinaldo; Hugo could not have fallen into abler hands than those of Mr. Lenville, and & there not a capital situation even for the Phenomegon? Mrs. Crummles would have found her Phenomeson? Mrs. Crummles would have found her seif exactly suited with the role of Pia: the old Castellan is exactly in Lillyvick's way; and the only dispute that would have arisen would have been between Henrietta Petowker, and Miss Snevellicei, as to which should take the character of the Peasant Girl, whose husband falls a victim to the villainous system of drainage practiced by the Agricultural Bureau of the Marcham marshes. Nor should we lorget to mention that so admirably is the plot adapted to the resources of the Crummles Company, that even the "real pump that so admirably is the plot adapted to the resources of the Crummles Company, that even the "real pump and washing-tub" which Nicholas had so much difficulty in working into his play could have made a triumphant hit in the denoument. They could have been brought in, just in time, in the last act, to be set up in the very middle of the pestiferous marsh and worked vigorously by the retainers of Rinaldo until the last drop of vile etagnation was transferred from the marsh to the washing-tubs, when the unfortunate Pla, having hung for fifteen or twenty minutes on the very verge of dissolution, might have been gradually restored to the misery of a prolonged existence with her good-for misery of a prolonged existence with her good-for

nothing husband.

The original play, although absurd enough in plot, "is writ in choice Italian," and calls for no literary criticism, but we must be allowed a word as to the translation, which is a remarkable performance. The translation, which is a remarkable periodical. The task of rendering it into English seems to have been intrusted to some young person who has recently undertaken the study of Italian, and who, after one lesson, and that without a master, boldly attacked Signor Marengo's masterpiece, with what result we need hardly say. Suffice it that his English is far more more difficult to understand than the accompanying Italian, and reduces the reader-anxious to know what the raving warriors, in full armor, protected by white woolen opera-cloaks, are saying, that makes them so red in the face—to a mild despair. Mr. Pray, the author of this translation, has, however, conferred one favor upon that portion of the audience that finds the turning over the leaves of the book-ofthat finds the turning over the leaves of the book-of-the-play an annoyance. His translation is so utterly unintelligible as English, and so useless as an explan-ation of the play, that few persons have any patience to atruggle with it after the first scene, and in conse-quence the audience is content to watch the actors for the rest of the evening and the periodical rustle of leaves is wholly avoided. We wish Mr. Grau would always applied Mr. Pray to 'ido'' his plays, into Ealways employ Mr. Pray to "do" his plays into En-glish after this.

glish after this.

But, bad as Marengo's play is, Ristori makes the best of her part in it; and, indeed, all the actors do reasonably well, considering that nothing is demanded of thom but that they should get as far away from nature as possible. It is not in human nature when it has once risen above the traditions of the Bowery to be interested in such a play, and we doubt if angels were to come down and act in it, whether anything but the mere curiosity of seeing how that class of persons would behave, could keep us wide awake to the end. In the first act, Ristori looks well and acts well. Of course, in real life the course of events would have come to a sudden stand-still with the outhave come to a sudden stand-still with the out-rageous conduct of Hugo in this act. Pia being in house would have ordered her men-at-arms to shut that improper person up in a dark hole some where, and kept him there on bread and water til her husband came home, when if Rinaldo had had any sense of what was becoming, he would have chopped off the culprits head in less than five minutes, kissed on the culprits nead in less than we minutes, kissed his wife, given her a piece of silk for a new gown, and everything would have been serene and peaceful. This is what would have happened at the house of 'Pia of the Ptolemies," as the learned Dramatic critic of an evening paper, perhaps Mr. Pray himself, obligingly translates the heroine's name for us. But, as things don't go so. Madam Pistori's chillend to conobligingly translates the nerome's name for us. But, as things don't go so, Madam Ristori is obliged to conform herself to the demands of Signor Marengo's composition, and there can be no question that she fills the part with graceful majesty and with feeling. To the part with graceful majesty and with feeling. To her acting in this play, The Tribune has already done full justice, nor should we again allude to it, if it were not for the purpose of expressing our dissatisfaction with Madame Ristori for undertaking the part at all. Judging Ristori merely by her fame, it would have astonished us, after reading this worthless play, to be told that she had condescended to go through the labor of learning the part of Pis. But, since we have studied her acting for ourselves, and are no longer obliged to take her upon trust, or to measure our appliance by the eloquence of enthusiastic critics on the

plause by the eloquence of enthusiastic critics on the other side the water, there is much to lessen our

surprise. She is not an artist of the highest character

on the contrary, her leanings are decidedly toward melo-dramatic effects and sensational airnations.

Surley, if it were not so, she would think more highly

of her gifts than to waste them on such plays a

"Pia;" and would instinctively shrink from the death scenes that on the contrary she seems to delight in. We trust it is not cant to express our conviction that genius, or talent even, especially talent of such an genius, or talent even, especially talent of such as order as Ristori's, is a gift of God that imposes serious obligations. A person endowed with this gift can only retain his own self-respect, can only justly claim the respect of the world, when he uses it for high ends. respect of the world, when he uses it for high ends. He ought not to waste his time and energies upon anything that will not in some way tend to strengthen high thoughts and noble purposes in his fellows. The same laws that we have asserted for the artist with chisel and brush ought to be acknowledged by the actor, and one is as derelict as the other when these laws are disobeyed. Ristori seems to us to respect these laws but little. Her gifts are not to be quetioned. Her beauty, her voice, her range of expressive power, her intelligence, her culture, are such as are seldom seen shut into one being, and it irks us to see these powers squandered or put to vulgar uses. It is difficult to believe that the nobly besutiful woman of the opening scenes of Pia, and she of the last act, are the same person. If the death scene in 'Adrienne" be ghastly and painful beyond endurance, it is not utterly ridiculous, but the death of Pia is made a piece of pure absurdity. That a noble lady should take it into her head to walk out into should take it into her head to walk out into the middle of a gloomy marsh, where the only cheerful feature consists of an array of crosses stuck into the graves of those who have died of malaria, and should then and there remain until death cemes to fetch her is absurd on the very face of it. But if she must die, and insists on getting into the most uncomfortable place she can find to do it, we might at least be allowed a right to insist that she should die and be done with it. But Ristori has the vulgar notion that it is a fine thing to be as long in dying as possible, and that it is high art to expose as much of the disagreeable physical agonies of death as there is time for. So, she wheeres in the most life-like and malarious fashien. Two medical students behind us, were so bewitched with the wheeze that they could hardly repress their enthusiasm. Then she turns up the whites of her eyes, and flings her arms about, and gasps and struggles for breath, and sinks and sinks until, her struggling at tendants being no longer able to hold her, she falls after the usual fashion with a tremenduous bang down on the stage. She is then dead at last, this poor Pis.
Maremma has been effectual and the curtain will fall. It does not felt, it sticks—no, what is the matter?

Alas, she is not yet dead. She revives, and the fatigued attendants despondently apply themselves anew to the task of helping her to shake off this mortal coil. They lift her up, and with infinite label they drag her across the stage and set her down on a green hairs rock in the most raphasishy had of the green baze rock in the most unhealthy part of the marsh. It is too much for her, and after a little more mass. It is too under her set, and after agony she suddenly collapses and sinks down, turning up the soles of a pair of hire French boots in full riew of the audience, and in a way calculated to move the most stomy-hearted to teers.

The reader represents us for our levity. But in

truth it is time that this triffing with awful realities of life and death, for no end but to move the stagnant sympathies of audiences that seem to have feeling for true art, ought to be rebuked, may decling for true art, ought to be rebuked, may justly be ridiculed when it is done by an artist of the fame and pretension of Ristori. We are humiliated at the and pretension of Ristori. We are humiliated at the spectacle; we hold her dereliet to her high vocation for foreing it upon our attention.

BILLIARDS.

THE TOURNAMEST AT HARTFORD, CONS.

HARTPORD, Nov. 17,-The final game of the billiard HARTPORD, Nov. 17,—The final game of the billiard was played to night between Messrs. Helishes and Hewins of Hartford. The former won it by a score of 30 to 125, thereby winning the golden one and the title of champion. He was not beaten during the courament. The same was witnessed by a very fine sudlence. largely composed of ladies. This is the second tournament which Connecticut has brought to a successful issue. This one has been a decided success and will do much for the advancement of the game.

CRIME.

REAVY ROBBERT AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—Mr. Lapeyre, of the firm of Pike, Lapeyre & Bro., was skillfully robbed of a package of money amounting to \$20,000, in \$50 Compound in terest Notes, while in the act of purchasing stamps at the Post Office yesterday. No che has been obtained to the robber. OF TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

willing to receive advice and counsel from one se thoroughly experimored and component to give it.

Reselved, That we look back to the period spent under his efficial
carries as the most agreeable of our fives. It brings to our memorias
a mean whose purity of character has never been distubed by sailab
actions, and the social circle may search in vain for a more genial compation, indulgent purent and affectionate friend.

Reselved, That these resolutions he waitably engroused and presented
to his family as a testimonial of sympathy and respect, and that they
published in the daily papers.

Commercial respectors John S. Solk, George W. Dilks, James
Leonard Coptains George W. Wallins, Theodore S. Coppaland,
Charles Ulman, Jacob Sobring, James Greer.

Capt. Sertour, Clusteman. Capt. Spriggr, Chairman,

Beams; therefore
Recolesed. That we recognize in this severe affliction the loss of a public-spirited officer; one who was never neglectful of his official duties; and who possessed all the high attributes that were calculated to endear him to those of the Department who were seer ready and willing to receive advice and counsel from one so thoroughly experi-

New-Work Daily Tribune. DAY AND EVENING THE HONEYMOON Mr. C. W. Carks " As full compact," WO HE NORED THOUSAND CURIOSE 185-AN ARREST OF COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 4866

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "TH We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If two

The GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY SILVERi. I. inform the trade that they are producing tooms, comprising full Danks and Take and said toward description of a very superior gent designs. The said thickness that the said of force of thickness that the said ships of the said ships of thickness that the said ships of the said ships o they have been for many years engaged, and that they will fully an ain that repuis a Electric Platte Warrs of such quality will insure surice satisfaction to the pur-by them as at an engaged.

Di. Gerrar a Destroprize.

The perfection in Dental Chemistry. It combines the properties of all good Leotistics above. Prior, 25 and 30 cts.

Quant & Sox, No. 36 Plate-t., and sold by all Druzgists. cannot go on with the case. Ladies, diseard injurious paddings. Madame Jumel's Mammatlal fla m and Fatent Breast Elevator to develop the form plays longically. Denot 26: Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Seed for circular. MARSH'S TRUES OFFICE removed from No. 542 Harmless, Reilarde, Instantaneous; the only perfect dyr-black or brown. Ke descriptionment, no ridiculous tints. Genuine signed Wm A Barchelon. At all Dengrists and Perfumers. DELIBLE PRINCIE. patented 1858-1866. For sale at wholesale by Cut-ter, Tower & Cu., Willy Wallach, J. J. Meritt Olney & Frait, and other deal-re. At retail by Stationers and Drogists. Manufactured by The Lyminthe Physics. Co., Northampton, Mass. lied and misjudged, and the verdict of a jury will BOOTS, SHORS and GAITERS at HUNT'S, No. 430

> We understand that Secretary McCulloch has set capable Revenue officers to give places to greedy and possible day. A grand, beneficent end is in view; down his foot against further removals of faithful and pushing place-hunters. We are much obliged for and we propose to go straight to it at once, and many of the removals hitherto made, since they have swelled our Republican majorities; but no more are needed on that account, and we think the business might as well stop right here. We have not a doubt that the revenue of the current fiscal year will be nearly so well as their predecessors. We infer that President Johnson acquiesces, if he does not fully soincide, in the decision of the head of the Treasury

TERMS OF RECONSTRUCTION - LETTER To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

o concede universal amnesty, or pardon, to all engaged in the ate Robellion, in exchange for Impartial Suffrage; that is, in exchange for franchise based on no distinction of race, caste, or complexion. This, it is most likely, the Democratic party are nearly prepared to accept, instead of the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress; and the South soon will be. I have no objections to either Impartial Suffrage or to Universal Amnesty for the people guilty only of rebellion, as ou very well know; but will you permit me to ask, first, if ou propose to establish Impartial Suffrage by an act of Congress, by a Constitutional Amendment, or by the act of the several State Legislatures or Conventions 1 and, second. whether you give up all Constitutional guarantees against the assumption by Congress of the Confederate debt, and the reoudiation of the National debt?

In regard to the first, I would remark that the question of

in practice, either prove nugatory or harmful, I think the ne-gross should be distinctly recognized as free and equal citizens of the United States, and the several States left free to enfran-

slaves. You talk of the freedmen as constituting a large por-tion of the loyal people of the South; but, once sure of their freedom, they will be as loyal or as disloyal as is the dominant White class, and no more so. It seems to me arrant nonsense to talk about the loyalty or disloyalty of people, eld in slavery, and who, five years ago, had never had a country or a demicile. As a rule, if we judge from al past experience, the colored people, if enfranchised, will vote according to the advice of their former masters, or the socially dominant class in their respective States. Poor, ignorant, with-